DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 396 168 CE 071 941

TITLE	Growth of Jobs with Above Average Earnings Projected at All Education Levels. Issues in Labor Statistics. Summary 94-2.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	May 94
NOTE	3p.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adults; *Education Work Relationship; Employment Level; Employment Opportunities; *Employment Patterns; *Employment Projections; *Employment Qualifications; Employment Statistics; Entry Workers; Futures (of Society); *Labor Market; Occupational Information; *Wages

ABSTRACT

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects national employment to grow by almost 26.4 million over the 1992-2005 period. The majority of these new jobs will be in higher-paying occupations. Entry requirements of the new jobs in occupations having above-average earnings will range from no more than a high school education to a bachelor's degree or higher. Occupations in which the most common entry requirement is a bachelor's degree or higher are projected to have the greatest increase of jobs with above-average earnings. Jobs for college graduates with above-average earnings will comprise more than 30 percent (nearly 8.1 million) of the new jobs. Nearly one-quarter of the new jobs that require at least a four-year college degree will be in just five occupations: accountants and auditors, systems analysts, and elementary, secondary, and special education teachers. Occupations that most commonly require some postsecondary training less than a bachelor's degree are also expected to have significant growth of jobs with above average earnings. Nearly half of these new jobs with higher earnings will be in only four occupations: food service and lodging managers, licensed practical nurses, registered nurses, and radiologic technologists and technicians. Although the share of jobs that require only a high school education is projected to decline in the years ahead, more than half of the total job growth over the 1992-2005 period will occur in these occupations. Jobs in occupations with above-average earnings in this education groups are projected to increase by almost 4.3 million--more than 28 percent of the economy's total job growth. (KC)

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ED 396 168

Issues in Labor Statistics

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Growth of Jobs With Above Average Earnings Projected at All Education Levels

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projects the Nation's employment to grow by almost 26.4 million over the 1992-2005 period. The majority of these new jobs will be in higher paying occupations. Entry requirements of the new jobs in occupations having above average earnings will range from no more than a high school education to a college bachelor's degree or even higher. The BLS projections of occupational employment are part of a comprehensive series of economic projections that also encompasses growth in the labor force, real gross domestic product by major component, and industry output and employment.

Occupations where the most common entry requirement is a bachelor's degree or higher are projected to have the greatest increase of jobs with above average earnings (see chart). Jobs for college graduates with above average earnings will comprise over 30 percent—nearly 8.1 million—of the new jobs. Nearly one-quarter of the new jobs that require at least a 4-year college degree will be in just five occupations: Accountants and auditors, systems analysts, and elementary, secondary, and special education teachers.

Occupations that most commonly require postsecondary training less than a bachelor's degree are also expected to have significant growth of jobs with above average earnings. Jobs in this group are projected to increase by nearly 2.8 million, over 10 percent of the new jobs. Nearly half of the new jobs with higher earnings that will require postsecondary training less than a bachelor's degree will be in only four occupations: Food service and lodging managers, licensed practical nurses, registered nurses, and radiologic technologists and technicians.

The majority of all jobs in 1992 were in occupations that do not require education beyond high school. Although the share of jobs that require this level of education is projected to decline in the years ahead, more than half of the total job growth over the 1992-2005 period will, nevertheless, occur in these occupations. Job growth among occupations that most commonly require a high school education or employer training is expected to be greatest in occupations with below average earnings. Jobs in occupations with above average earnings in this education group are also projected to increase by almost 4.3 million, over 28 percent of the economy's total job growth.

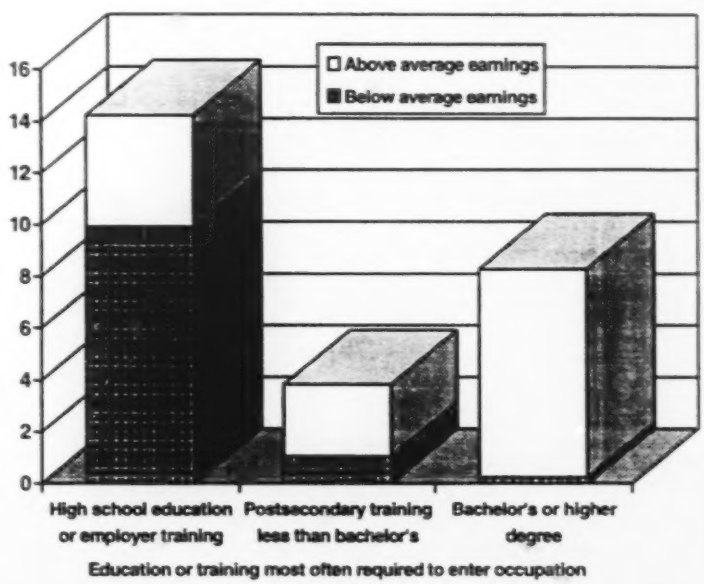
Across the three education groups, over 57 percent of the Nation's total job growth is expected to be in occupations that had above average earnings in 1992. The table below lists for the three groups the occupations with above average earnings projected to have the greatest net employment change over the 1992-2005 period.

The latest BLS projections were presented in detail in the November 1993 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* and in *The American Work Force: 1992-2005* (BLS Bulletin 2452).

For more information on the data in this report, call the Office of Employment Projections at (202)-606-5700. Information in this report is available to the sensory impaired upon request. Voice phones: (202)-606-7828; TDD phones: (202)-606-5897; TDD message referral: 1-800-826-2577.

Projected employment growth by earnings and level of education and training, 1992-2005.

Projected net change in employment, in millions.



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Summary 94-2
May 1994

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Occupations with above average earnings projected to have the greatest net employment change 1992-2005, by level of education or training most often required

(Employment in thousands)

High school education or employer training			Postsecondary education or formal training, less than a bachelor's degree			Bachelor's or higher degree		
Occupation	1992	Net change 1992-2005	Occupation	1992	Net change 1992-2005	Occupation	1992	Net change 1992-2005
Truck drivers, light and heavy	2,391	648	Registered nurses	1,835	765	Systems analysts	455	501
Marketing and sales worker supervisors	2,036	407	Licensed practical nurses	659	261	Teachers, secondary school	1,263	462
Maintenance repairers, general utility	1,145	319	Food service and lodging managers	532	232	General managers and top executives	2,871	380
Clerical supervisors and managers	1,267	301	Radiologic technologists and technicians	162	102	Teachers, elementary	1,456	311
Human services workers	189	256	Paralegals	95	81	Accountants and auditors	939	304
Blue collar worker supervisors	1,757	217	Electrical and electronic technicians and technologists	323	74	Teachers, special education	358	267
Carpenters	978	198	Science and mathematics technicians	244	61	Lawyers	626	195
Correction officers	282	197	Musicians	236	59	Physicians	556	195
Automotive mechanics	739	168	Cost estimators	163	49	Social workers	484	191
Painters and paperhangers, construction and maintenance	440	128	Medical records technicians	76	47	Financial managers	701	174
Electricians	518	100	Dental hygienists	108	46	Computer programmers	555	169
Police and detectives	700	92	Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction	155	42	Marketing, advertising, and public relations managers	432	156
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	263	64	Respiratory therapists	74	36	Teachers and instructors, vocational education and training	305	111
Heat, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	212	62	Drafters	314	35	Engineering, mathematical, and natural science managers	337	106
Driver/sales workers	329	60	Sales agent, real estate	283	32	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	281	102
Firefighting occupations	305	50	Construction and building inspectors	66	20	Instructors and coaches, sports and physical training	260	94
Welders and cutters	306	46	Physician assistants	58	20	Electrical and electronics engineers	370	90
Dispatchers	221	46				Management analysts	208	89
Drywall installers and finishers	121	44				Property and real estate managers	243	85
Insurance claims clerks	116	43				Construction managers	180	85

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1994 — 301-830/00016